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NEW SERIES—NO. 48, VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 30, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV.]

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
By J. T. CAVINS & Co.
The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, **PAID IN ADVANCE**, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.
The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.
All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.
All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Gazette Office,
Lexington, November 2, 1820.
THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, intending shortly to leave the United States, it is desirable that all arrears due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle; if not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by a collector.
Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all moneys that may be paid.
Joshua Norvell.

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of **ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co.** is dissolved in the month of December 1815, and the partnership of the same parties composing the firm of **SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co.** expired by limitation on the first day of January last.—
Notice is therefore given,
That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of default suits will be commenced without delay.
(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE, Exrs. of George Trotter, Jr.
JAMES TROTTER, Jr. Exrs. of Robert G. Dudley.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—34m.

LAW OFFICE,
U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson,
WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain Brannan's Tavern.
51-3m December 17, 1819.

10 Dollars Reward.
WAS feloniously taken from my house, on the 11th inst. a large memorandum Pocket Book,
Containing the following Bank Notes, viz:—One \$5 Kentucky note, \$7 on Bankers' note, 18 on the Georgetown bank, \$3 on the Harford, Con. bank, \$2 on Knoxville, Ten \$1 on Richmond, Va. \$1 on Mount Sterling, and \$1 on Newport bank. Also a number of papers of no use to any person except to myself. Any person finding said Pocket Book and detecting the thief shall have the above reward.
B. M. MARSHALL.
October 12th, 1820—41

85 Dollars Reward.
THE Memorandum Book advertised to have been lost by me on the 20th inst. containing

390 Dollars,
In notes on the Virginia Bank and Farmers Bank of Virginia, has been found and returned with only Five Dollars of the money. The person having the money is at liberty to return the balance: say 390 Dollars, and no questions asked. He can include it under cover to Mr. Samuel Ayres, or to myself, and deposit it in the letter box of the Post-office in this town.
EDWARD BOWZEE.
Lexington, Sep. 23, 1820—39

Rope-Making Business.
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the
Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where **DALE ROPE, C. BLEN and TARRER ROPE,** of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TARR.
MORRISON & BRUCE
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—4f

The Sign of the
GOLDEN ROSE
Is Removed from No. 7, Church-st., to No. 84, Main-street,
ONE door below S. KEENE'S HOTEL, and will be open for the reception of visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour will be acknowledged with gratitude.
By their obedient servant,
M. PIKE.
July 27th, 1820.

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanhear,
STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE
(Sign of the Indian Queen).
AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.
He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.
36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

FOR SALE,
A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Froggins in Fayette county, of about
10 Acres of land,
Including the Mills, Still-House, two Stills &c. Blacksmith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling House, &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court last fall, some credit will be given, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Mr. DANIEL M. C. P. J. A. E. of Lexington.
GREEN CLAY.
August 30, 1820.—35-8

LAND FOR SALE.
I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. Geo. Hunter now lives (possessed in March the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of
186 Acres of land,
There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable property, for which I have been offered \$5000, I am willing to take something less than \$6000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.
JOHN CAUGHEY.
November 2, 1820—4151f

MR. Samuel Guinn, Robert Sanderson and Patsy his wife, late Patsy Guinn, James Kennedy and Sally his wife, late Sally Guinn, William Dillard and Rosannah his wife, late Rosannah Guinn, James Young and Polly his wife, late Polly Guinn, James Black and Betsey his wife, late Betsey Guinn, Benjamin Veach and Isabella his wife, late Isabella Guinn, John Bunting the father and Polly, Robert, John, Jane, Jim and Isabella, the children of Peggy Bunting, deceased; David Kindred and his children by Jane Kindred, deceased; Jane Guinn, by the next friend Robert Sanderson; Thomas Guinn, Jeremiah Patton, &c. his children by Susannah Patton, deceased; late Susannah Guinn, their next friend, Robert Sanderson.
Take Notice,
That on the 5th day of January next, at my own house in the county of Woodford and State of Kentucky, I shall proceed to take the depositions of John Black, James Black, Benjamin Elkin and others—to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery in the Woodford Circuit Court depending, wherein you are complainants and I am defendant, and continue from day to day till the business is finished.
Yours &c.
ROBERT GUY.
November 10, 1820—46-4

Woodford county, to wit:
TAKEN up by Isaac McCully on South Fork, one **YELLOW BAY MARK**, with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years old, 3 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white and in the near eye—appraised to \$50 this 1st day of July, 1820.
45-
THOS. STEVENSON, J. P.
TAKEN UP by Patrick Vance, living on Cave run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county, one **SOTHEL MARK** with a blaze face, branded on the near buttock with I G appraised to twenty-five dollars before me.
47-
G. R. TOMPKINS,
Justice of the peace of Fayette county.

Cash will be given for
TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.
DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Street and Water-street, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.
JOHN BRIDGES.
December 28, 1820—53

THE MESSAGE
OF THE
President of the United States,
To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress—transmitted by Mr. JAMES MONROE, Jun.
Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
And of the House of Representatives,
In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labors, I do it with great satisfaction, because, taking all circumstances into consideration, which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the fidelity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply, that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent, and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange if the produce of our soil, and the industry and enterprise of

our fellow citizens, received, at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we would have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt, but, allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remarks already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends, and even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it, in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too which we had to support, through this long conflict, compelled, as we were, finally to become a party to it, with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise, its due effect.

It is manifest, that the pressures, of which we complain, have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view, the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation; every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords; and under state governments, which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness, it is impossible to be held so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme author of all good, for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have alluded, otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions, warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; and, in the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy country have on each other, thereby augmenting, daily, our strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement, to the industry and enterprise of our fellow citizens at home and abroad; and more especially, by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated, of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument in the hands of all-merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved is altogether uncertain. In addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power, will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them. Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress in May last the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid was instructed to inform the government of Spain that, if his Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification so far, as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question, whether such ratification should be received in exchange, for that of the United States heretofore given. By letters from the Minister of the United States, to the Secretary of State, it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed, on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state that satisfactory information has been recently received, that measures have been recently adopted, by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida, into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restrictions, resorted to by the United States, were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly, under British regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties. The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decisions of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the empire. An attempt has been made, by the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, to whom full powers had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there; but serious difficulties had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act. These efforts, to which I have alluded, have been made, and the first day of July, 1819, has happened that several vessels of that nation, which had been despatched from France, to our existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to commercial the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted, also, to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation, which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States, to preserve, in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports, without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty. The contest between Spain and the colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the colonies have gained strength, and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Angostura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negotiation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them, we are uninformed. No facts are known to this government to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence, it may be inferred, considering all circumstances which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the colonies. To promote that result, by friendly counsels with other powers, including Spain herself, is the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction, from a view of the several objects, to which, in the discharge of our official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised on the people, and, by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions, six hundred and thirty-five thousand, five hundred and fifty-eight dollars. If to this sum be added, the amount of five per cent. stock, subscribed to the bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date; the balances ascertained to be due to certain states for military services, and to individuals for supplies furnished, and services rendered during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting at that date, and as afterwards liquidated to one hundred and fifty eight millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand and forty nine dollars. On the 30th September, 1820, it amounted to ninety one millions, nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions eight hundred and seventy nine thousand one hundred and sixty five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the U. States were likewise defrayed in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city, have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war and stores of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished. By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete, and gratifying, when it is recollected, that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury, from every source to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety four thousand one hundred and seven dollars, sixty six cents, whilst the public expenditures to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy one thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars, seventy two cents, leaving in the Treasury on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital, seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum. It is proper to add that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of the public lands, twenty two million, nine hundred and ninety-six thousand, five hundred and forty five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable, to extend to the purchasers of these lands in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known, that the purchases were made, when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due, at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made during the present season, in examining the coast, and its various bays and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications, for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions, at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point, and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to Lake Ponchartrain, materials to a considerable amount have been collected, and all necessary preparations made, for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James river, and at Rip Rap, on the opposite shore in the Chesapeake Bay materials, to a vast amount, have been collected, and at the Old Point some

progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the harbor of New-York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been, in part, repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost despatch possible; but, when their extent is considered with the important purposes for which they are intended—the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages—it will be manifest, that a well-digested plan founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied, that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking, will be verified, and that when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection, sufficient to counter-balance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns, and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's, on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor, particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress making appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves their extermination is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game tires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them, without which, it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled, not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also, the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the slave trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, Nov. 14, 1820.
Hemp Wanted.
THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of
JOHN BRAND.
Dec. 24—52-4f
Printing of all kinds,
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE
Kentucky Gazette Office,

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY AND FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

A committee of 18 members of both branches of the Legislature visited the University and Fayette Hospital, the early part of this week, for the purpose of reporting to the representatives of the people, the state of those institutions, and what future measures may be proper for the government to pursue. The importance of education is too well understood by the members of the legislative body of our country, to leave any doubts as to the measures which will be adopted respecting the University—but the subject of the Hospital is new, and it is one that seldom meets with the attention in any country, that it deserves. For the sake of economy, a hospital is highly desirable. Instead of about \$11,000 expended annually for the support of lunatics, no doubt half that sum would answer, under a well regulated Hospital—and the sufferers receive much better attention than it is possible for them, to receive under the present plan, where little or no preparation can be made. This Hospital would at all times, be under the immediate notice of the Professors of the Medical Department of the University, whose attention would prevent a waste of the funds, and other abuses too common in all public establishments. We view it of the greatest moment as an institution necessary for the unfortunate sufferers under the worst of all maladies, mental derangement. Although providence has been pleased to deal out afflictions of this sort very sparingly, still there is enough in our country to excite emotions of the deepest regret, that we are unprepared in affording the best relief these sufferers are capable of receiving. Besides those whose estates are not sufficient to support them, many would be sent to this hospital at the expense of their friends. The success that has attended medical aid in restoring many to reason, and to the bosom of their families, has induced experiments to be made from distant states at the Hospital in Philadelphia. Although Virginia has a Hospital, yet as there is no Medical school near it, numbers are sent from that state to the Hospital in Philadelphia. The attention at well regulated hospitals, afford much greater comforts than it is possible to find at the mansion of any citizen, no matter how wealthy he may be. It is universally known that persons of deranged minds are seldom restored, under the care of their relations or particular acquaintances. This consideration alone, if the state did not intend to change the situation of persons supported by it, would be a sufficient argument in favor of a public institution where persons able to pay might be attended in such a way as to leave a hope of recovery. A knowledge of the treatment and advantages of such a hospital as we are speaking of, would soon remove the prejudices entertained by the people generally. Fortunately for this country, we have very few towns large enough to require Invalid Hospitals; but the great numbers employed in navigation at Louisville, no doubt suffer very often for the want of attention. It is in the power of the state to provide an establishment at Louisville, at a very trifling expenditure of Public money. In many instances the invalids at Louisville would be citizens of sister states, and therefore contributions might be justly levied upon a more extended plan than if the benefits were confined to citizens of Kentucky. An act of the Legislature permitting the town of Louisville to exact port charges on all vessels coming to or discharging cargoes at the town—together with some small charge taken from the monthly wages of each hand. These charges might be made a mere trifle, and at the same time produce ample funds for the support of a Hospital. Other states maintain quarantine establishments, including hospitals, physicians and other officers, as municipal regulations distinct from the charges imposed by the laws of the United States. The immense number of invalids arriving at Smithland in the sickly season, would justify a legislative provision for that town also. These subjects must attract the attention of the state government at some day, and we hope they may engage its most serious attention at the present moment.

PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

In a former number of this paper we attempted to call the attention of the public to the subject of our penitentiary. What we have read since from the message of Governor Clinton, of New York, and a report on the state of the penitentiary in Boston, confirms us in the belief, that Penitentiaries are sources of great mischief to the community. We would not exchange them for a sanguinary mode of punishment; but still we do think a plan preferable to either may be adopted. Mr. Clinton states the convicts in New York, at one for every 1000 souls: this calculation greatly exceeds the proportion in Kentucky, which may be given at one for every 7000. We learn from the report on the Penitentiary in Boston, that some of the convicts are now confined the fourth and some the fifth time. It is disagreeable to urge the necessity of an increase of the time in our penitentiaries. Feelings of humanity would rather plead for diminution of punishments; but sound policy forbid

all thoughts of lenity. Experience must, at least drive the country to plunge our fellow creatures into solitary cells for life, to avoid the greater evil of turning loose on society, persons trained up by masters of villainy in our public schools, for we consider the establishment of penitentiaries as mere schools endowed by government, and supplied by our present penal code, with hardened villains, who act as professors in teaching the unfortunate youths associated with them, the art of committing crimes with impunity. Half the charges against poor human nature, would cease, or become foul slander, if it were not so often exposed to temptations. Great efforts should be made by all governments as well as individuals, to avoid evil communications as much as possible, by holding out inducements to honorable preferment. The poor wretch confined in the penitentiary has departed so far from the path of duty, that but little hope can be entertained that he will ever regain it under the present system; but we believe it might be accomplished in many cases if the convicts were removed where opportunities offered on every hand, to restore them to something like rank in society.

The country belonging to the United States on the Columbia river, might be obtained for the settlement of our felons. As to the punishment, it would be much more severe to the offenders than the penitentiary, and their country would have the pleasure of founding a state with as fair prospects of happiness as ever fell to the lot of any people. There are a few, no doubt, in each state, too far lost ever to be reclaimed—or rather it would be improper to trust them again in any society. Let such be retained for life at labor, instead of hanging. We suppose the number of convicts in the United States to fall a little short of 4000. New York, Boston and Philadelphia could furnish nearly half that number. Our shipping engaged in whaling and the fur trade, would enable us to send out the convicts via Cape Horn, at a very small expense. The country on the Columbia river is about 46 degrees north, yet the climate is as mild as that of Tennessee or North Carolina. The contiguity of the East Indies and China to the river Columbia, is of the greatest importance to the growth of the new state, and would draw numbers from every part of the world. The improvement of fortune and character, by removing to new countries, is too well understood in the United States, to require any comment at this day. In prosecuting this subject we expect to encounter opposition too formidable to be overcome, at present we shall not attempt it; but we do believe every objection will yield as soon as the subject can be fairly brought before the people.

CONGRESS.

Congress met on the 13th instant, and proceeded to a choice of Speaker, to supply the place of HENRY CLAY, esq. resigned. Mr. Taylor of New York, Mr. Lowndes of S. C. General S. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Nelson of Va. and Mr. Sergeant of Pa. were voted for on the first ballottings—The struggle continued until Wednesday, when on the 23d ballott, the whole number of votes were 148—75 necessary to a choice—The votes were,

For Mr. Taylor.....76
For Mr. Lowndes.....44
For Mr. Smith.....27
Scattering.....1

Mr. John W. Taylor was duly elected Speaker, and having been conducted to the chair, delivered an appropriate address to the House.

LEGISLATURE.

The new Bank bill passed the Senate as it appeared in this paper of the 15th instant, with the exception of placing the parent Bank at Frankfort instead of Harrodsburgh—The location of the branches, and some alterations may appear in a supplement to the above bill. Whatever may have been said in opposition to this measure while it was before the house, it is certain to receive the undivided support of the people of Kentucky, the moment it is understood to be on the pages of our statutes, as a law of the land.

A bill for the purpose of surveying and marking a road contemplated to be opened from Danville to Murraysburgh, Ten. has been laid up on the table until the first of June next.

We learn that a new county has been reported by a committee by the name of "CALHOUN;" and is taken from the southern part of Caldwell county, including Eddyville.

Elections for the Northern District.

James Johnson, : : 1233
Jesse Bledsoe, : : 1159
Thomas Bodley, : : 1059
Hubbard Taylor, : : 1054

For the middle District.
John Pope, Richard Tabor, Willis A. Lee, and General Harlan—No account from the South Western district.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen—A writer over the signature of "Franklin" has made a statement in your last paper which I feel myself bound to correct.—He remarks, "That the Mercer representation was opposed to the location of the Bank of the Commonwealth in Harrodsburgh." This is wholly unfounded, as well as untrue. The Mercer representation in both branches of the legislature were decidedly in favor of Harrodsburgh, and used every honorable exertion to achieve that object.

The remarks of the writer in derogation of the intelligence of the citizens of Harrodsburgh and its vicinity have been deeply felt by the Mercer representation as ungenerous, coming from a citizen of Lexington and Fayette county. Charity induces them to believe that it must have been produced by the same ignorance of facts which created the error in relation to the opinion of the Mercer representation; you will therefore correct the error in due time.

MERCER.

Frankfort, Nov. 26.

Proceedings of Congress.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1820.

This day being the day appointed by law for the re-assembling of the present congress, at their second session.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1810.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision by law to authorize any person who has purchased public lands, and not made full payment for the same, to relinquish to the United States so much thereof as may not be paid for & retain such portion of the original purchase as may amount to the sums of money actually paid, at the price for which the land was purchased.

Mr. Burrill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act entitled "an act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed at the first Session of the Fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering said act accordingly.

Mr. Dickerson submitted for consideration a resolution for appointing a joint committee to superintend the concerns of the Library of Congress.

These three propositions lie on the table until to-morrow.

On motion, by Mr. Roberts, it was, Resolved, That the Senate will, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock proceed to the appointment of the standing committees of the House.

The senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NOVEMBER 17.

The following resolutions were offered for consideration, by Mr. Sanford of N. Y.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the United States, as concerns our relations with Spain and France, be referred to the committee of Foreign relations.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to finance, be referred to the committee of finance.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the U. States as relates to the debt due for the sale of public lands, be referred to the committee on public lands.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president of the U. States as relates to Indian affairs, be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, according to notice, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to alter the term of the district court in Alabama; (providing that the first session of the court shall be holden at Mobile, on the 3d Monday of February next, and thereafter, annually, at Mobile, on the first Monday of January and June, and at Cahaba, on the first Monday of April and November.) The bill was twice read and referred to messrs. Walker, of Alabama, Burrill, and King, of Alabama.

The resolution yesterday, offered by Mr. Dickerson, to appoint a joint library committee, was taken up and agreed to, and Messrs. Dickerson, Dana, and Hunter, were appointed on the part of the Senate accordingly.

The president also communicated to the Senate a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th of May last, a statement of the money which has been annually appropriated and paid since the year 1775 for surveying the sea coast, bys, in the interior, and for erecting and keeping in repair light-houses, and also a bill, for the purchase of certain lands at Louis, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The president also communicated to the Senate a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of April last, a statement of the money annually appropriated and paid since the declaration of independence, for purchasing from the Indians, surveying and selling the public lands the quantity purchased, surveyed, sold, and remaining unsold, the amount of sales, of forfeitures, of sums unpaid, &c. which was read, and on motion of Mr. Trimble, 500 extra copies thereof ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, was received, transmitting a copy of a report of the Land Commissioners at Jackson court house, &c. were read and ordered to be printed. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. Scott, presented the constitution of Missouri, which was referred to a committee of three. On motion, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. H. Nelson, of Virginia, in the chair. The president's message was then taken into consideration, when Mr. Cobb submitted the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the committee, reported to the House, and concurred in, viz.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President as relates to the subject of the late treaty between the United States and Spain, to the condition of the independent government of South America, and other subjects of foreign affairs, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and all other subjects in relation to commerce, be referred to the committee of commerce.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to fortifications and other military subjects, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Navy and the increase thereof, and to the protection of our commerce on the ocean, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the suppression of the Slave Trade be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject of Revenue, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the sales of the Public Lands and to granting relief to the purchasers thereof, be referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the civilization of and trade with the Indian tribes be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the said several select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the following resolutions also were agreed to viz:

Resolved, That the subject of organizing and disciplining the militia, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of Roads and Canals be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the Public Buildings be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the Revolutionary Pensions be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the said select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bloomfield offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That in all cases where petition were presented at the last session to the House, and referred to committees, but not finally acted upon, by both the committees and the house, the said petitions shall be considered as again presented and referred to the same committees respectively, without special order to that effect. And it shall be the duty of the said committees respectively upon application in behalf of any petitioner whose petition was presented and referred, as aforesaid, to consider and report thereon, in the same manner as if it were referred to such committee by special order of the House.

Ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. CROWELL it was, Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, some relief to the purchasers of public lands in the United States previous to the 1st July 1820.

NOVEMBER 17.

On motion of Mr. Gross, of N. Y. it was Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report to this House, as soon as may be, a bill of all the expenditures advanced on the proper funds, authorized by the existing laws of the United States; with an opinion respecting the reduction which, consistently with the public interest, may be made in each of them respectively.

On motion of Mr. Foot, it was Resolved, That the following additions be made to the standing rules and regulations of this House:—A committee of members shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, and motions, before they go out of the possession of the

House, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered on the journal. The house adjourned after a sitting of about an hour, until Monday next.

COMMITTEES

Of the House of Representatives at the Second Session of the 16th Congress.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Ways and Means—Mr. Smith, of Maryland, chairman; Messrs. McLane, Del.; Burwell, Shaw, Tracy, Ross, Jones, Tenn.

Of Elections—Mr. Trimble, chairman; Messrs. Tarr, Brown, Tucker, of S. C.; Sloan, Clarke, Hooks, Moore, Va.

Of Commerce—Mr. Newton, chairman; Messrs. Tomlinson, Mallory, Nelson, of Mass.; Hill, Wendover, Abbott, of Massachusetts.

Of Manufactures—Mr. Baldwin, chairman; Messrs. Little, McLean, of Ken.; Allen, N. Y.; Parker, of Mass.; Kinsey, Fisher.

Of Claims—Mr. Williams, of N. C. chairman; Messrs. Rich, McCoy, Samuel Moore, Hackley, Edwards, of Ct; Metcalfe.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Kent, chairman; Messrs. Cobb, Mercer, Neale, Swearingen, Smith, of N. J. Meigs, McCullough.

On the Public Lands—Mr. Anderson, chairman; Messrs. Hendricks, Cook, Ballard, Smith, Stevens, Monell, Bush.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Campbell, chairman; Messrs. Robert Moore, Butler, Pitcher, Jackson, Crowell, Eddy.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. Livermore, chairman; Messrs. Russ, Culpepper, Tompkins, Kinsley, Johnson, Gray.

On Pensions & Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Rhea, chairman; Messrs. Maclay, Brown, Allen, of Mass.; Linn, Street, Jones, of Va.

On Public Expenditures—Mr. Simkins, chairman; Messrs. Shucumb, Rogers, Cobb, Adams, Ford, Montgomery.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Sergeant, chairman; Messrs. Beecher, Robertson, Plumer, Erevard, Lincoln, Tucker, of Va.

On Agriculture—Forrest, Claggett, Meech, Richman, Ringgold, Garnett, Earle.

Of Accounts—Mr. Smith, of N. C. chairman; Messrs. Bateman, Upham.

Of Revised and Unfinished Business—Mr. Morton, chairman; Messrs. Butler, of N. H.; Ball.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Darling-ton, Foot.

COMMITTEES ON THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Lowndes, chairman; Messrs. Nelson, of Va. Dickerson, Randolph, Mosely, Archer, of Md. Reid.

On Military Affairs—Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. chairman; Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Cocke, R. Moore, Ross, Cushman, Burton.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Barbour, chairman; Messrs. Fuller, Warfield, Case, Hall, of N. C. Dennison, Crawford.

On the Slave Trade—Mr. Hemphill, chairman; Messrs. Mercer, Strong, of N. Y. Edwards of Pa. Rogers, McCreary, Folger.

SELECT COMMITTEES WERE ALSO APPOINTED ON THE FOLLOWING HEADS:

On the subject of the Militia—Mr. Cannon, chairman; Messrs. Gross, N. Y. Strong, Vt. Patterson, Sawyer, Overstreet, Hestetter.

On Indian Trade—Mr. Southard, chairman; Messrs. Wallace, Walker, N. C. Williams, Va. Baker, Bayly, Gross, Pa.

On Roads and Canals—Mr. Storrs, chairman; Messrs. Crafts, Marchand, Edwards, N. C. Street, Montgomery, Hendricks.

On the Public Buildings—Mr. Wood, chairman; Messrs. Kendall, Alexander, Hall, Murray, Crafts, Buffum.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Mr. Bloomfield, chairman; Messrs. Edwards, N. C. De Witt, Hibeman, Hazard, Fay, Alexander.

On the Constitution of Missouri—Messrs. Lowndes, Sergeant, Smith, of Md.

THE CONTINENTAL REVOLUTIONS.

Lately, a dinner, attended by at least 300 persons of respectability, was given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, for the purpose of celebrating the late events in Naples, Spain, and Portugal.

At half past six o'clock, Sir Robert Wilson (the chairman) preceded by two gentlemen bearing small busts (adorned with laurels) of the Spanish Generals Quiroga and Riego, and accompanied by Mr. Hobhouse the hon. Henry Grey Bennett, Major Cartwright, Mr. Hume, Sir Gerrard Noel, and many other distinguished persons, entered the room, and were most warmly greeted by the assembly. Dinner was served; and as the cloth was removing Alderman Wood arrived, and met with his accustomed reception. The first toast given was "The King;" after which "The Queen, with innocence for her shield, truth for her spear, and the affection of the people for her safeguard," was drunk amid bursts of applause which shook the apartment.

Sir Robert Wilson, from the chair, then addressed the meeting. The gallant general, in an animated and impressive speech, to which, from the lateness of the hour, we are unable to do justice, commented upon the important changes which his hearers were assembled to commemorate. He deeply condemned the course which had been taken by Russia and by Austria, in refusing to acknowledge the new constitutional governments; deprecated still more deeply the conduct of the English ministry, in

wavering as to the line which they were to pursue, and waiting, as it were, for lead of foreign powers; and concluded by moving a resolution and declaring in favor of the Patriots, which was unanimously agreed to.

A letter from his Grace the Duke of Bedford was then read the chairman expressing his non-attendance, on the ground of ill health. A second letter, to the same effect, from Sir Francis Baring, was also read.

Mr. Hobhouse, after a spirited and eloquent address, proposed "the health of La Fayette, and the champions of liberty in France."

Mr. Alderman Wood professed, with great good humor, that he was not understanding, as warmly attached to France as any man in the country; and concluded by proposing, as a toast, "Old England."

The Rev. Mr. Hayes, on presenting himself to the meeting, already weary with discussion, was received with a show of impatience. His first words, however, produced a sensation almost electrical upon his hearers, "I am," said Mr. Hayes, "an Irish Catholic Priest. I received my education at Rome; and have been from my infancy a sworn friend to liberty, and a determined foe to oppression. In the year 1815, I was deposed by the Catholics of Ireland to oppose Rome that scheme of their British government, which by obtaining for the crown the appointment of the Irish bishops, sought to render them, like the brethren of the established church, subservient followers of power."

"Such an union between church and state is as an union between Christ and belial; it is an union which converts priesthood to priestcraft; an union which has ever been alike in catholic and protestant countries—the most powerful engine of tyranny—the adamant chain of slavery. The state draws the sword to protect the interests of its pensioned clergy abuse their sacred influence, to hold the people in political bondage; matters proceed under such an union, maddened by the double tyrannies, popular indignation explodes at last, the altar and the throne are whelmed in utter destruction."

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY AND BOTANY.

Compiled for the National Advocate.

Atmospheric Air—The atmosphere near the surface of the earth, is admirably adapted to animal life. When carried, by means of a balloon, to a considerable height, the effect produced shows how well this particular density is suited to our situation. On Mr. Giffie's late ascension from Philadelphia to the height of thirty-five thousand feet, he found the air so cold, that it lulled him to sleep, and on descending, while still surrounded by clouds, he heard sounds like the report of guns. From this circumstance he concluded "that a commotion in the air will sooner communicate it to a man than a clear atmosphere." In the month of June 1814 Messrs. Robertson and Sharoff, ascended in a balloon from Portsmouth, and took live pigeons with them. At different heights they gave liberty to the birds, who seemed not only willing to accept it. The poor animals were so terrified that they clung to the boat till forced from it; when it appeared their fears were not groundless; for on account of the variety of the air their wings were nearly useless, and they fell with great rapidity; the second string tied to gain the balloon in the air, and the third thrown out at the great elevation, fell like a stone.

Charcoal—The properties of charcoal are the same from whatever wood it may be made. One of the most singular of these is, that it is not liable to decay by age. Hence it was customary with the ancients to burn the outside of stakes, which were to be driven in the ground. In the ancient tombs of northern nations, entire pieces of charcoal are at this day found. Besides the great use of charcoal in the composition of gun powder, and to artists and manufacturers it has been employed with success in correcting the rancid smell of train oils, so as to render it fit to be burnt in lamps. Newly made charcoal, if rolled up in clothes, which have contracted a disagreeable odour, will effectually destroy it; and if boiled with meat beginning to putrefy will take away the taint. Which outfried, it forms the best tooth powder known. The mode of doing this is to reduce it to powder, wash it repeatedly with pure water, and then dry it by means of a strong heat in close vessels. The vapour of burning charcoal is extremely pernicious; and persons exposed to it in confined rooms are sometimes destroyed in a short time. The best remedy is immediately to take them in the strongest draft of cold air that can be obtained, to loosen all their garments, and apply volatile spirits to their nostrils.

Ginger—The cultivation of this root is similar to that of potatoes. The land is first well cleansed from weeds; it is then dug into trenches similar to those which gardeners make for celery; and the plants are set in these trenches in March or April. They flower about September, and in January or February, when the stalks are withered, the roots are in a proper state to be dug up. These are prepared for use in two ways. When intended for what is called white ginger, they are picked, scraped, separately washed, and dried with great care by exposure in the sun. For black ginger they are picked, cleansed, immersed, in boiling water, and dried. This process is much less laborious and expensive than the other; consequently the price of the article is not so great. By boiling the ginger loses a portion of its essential oil, and its black colour is owing to this.

by the President,
JOSIAH MEigs, Commissioner
of the General Land Office,

The Count.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE PROTESTATION.

No more shall maidens be deck'd with flowers,
Nor sweetest dews in rosy bowers;
Nor greenest buds on branches spring;
Nor warbling birds delight to sing;
Nor April flowers paint the grave,
If I forsake my Susan's love.

The fish shall in the ocean burn,
And fountains sweet shall bitter turn;
The humble oak no flood shall know,
When floods shall highest hills o'erflow;
Black Lethe shall oblivion leave,
If e'er my Susan I deceive.

Love shall his bow and shaft lay by,
And Venus' dove want wings to fly;
The sun refuse to show his light,
And day shall then be turn'd to night,
And in that night no star appear,
If once I leave my Susan dear.

Love shall no more inhabit earth,
Nor lovers more shall love for worth;
Nor joy above in heaven dwell,
Nor pain torment poor souls in hell;
Grim death no more shall horrid prove,
If e'er I leave bright Susan's love.

SONG.

SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

The moon was beaming silver bright;
The eye no cloud could veil;
Her lover's steps in silent night,
Well pleased the daisies knew,
At midnight hour,
Beneath the tower,
He murmur'd soft, oh nothing fearing;
With thine own true soldier fly,
And his faithful heart be cheering,
List love 'tis I,
List, list, love 'tis I,
With thine own true soldier fly.

Then whispered low, oh maiden fair,
Ere morning sheds its ray,
Thy lover calls—oh perill dare,
And haste to home away;
In time of need,
In gallant steed,
That champs the rein delay reproving,
Shall each perill bear thee by,
With his master's charger roving,
List love 'tis I,
List, list, love 'tis I,
With thine own true soldier fly.

And now the gallant soldier's bride,
She's fled her home afar;
And chance or joy, or woe betide,
Shall brave with him the war,
And bless the hour,
When 'neath the tower,
He whispered softly—oh nothing fearing;
With thine own true soldier fly,
And his faithful heart be cheering,
List love 'tis I,
List, list, love 'tis I,
With thine own true soldier fly.

Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll" would eat up the price. Although a small sum from each; yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bardonia—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barrett, Printer.
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.
Cincinnati—Postmaster.
Clarksville—Postmaster.
Danville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.
Edinburgh—Mr. Lyon, p. m.
Edwardsville—Mr. Postmaster.
Elliott—Postmaster.
Flemingburg—Mr. Ballard, p. m.
Frankfort—Mr. Crockett, p. m.
Georgetown—Mr. Seabree, p. m.
Hobkinsville—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.
Huntsville—Postmaster.
Huntsville—Mr. Keller, p. m.
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Maysville—Mr. Roe, p. m.
Mayfield—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.
Mount Zion—Postmaster.
Nashville—T. Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Postmaster.
Natchez—Postmaster.
Nicholasville—Dr. Young, p. m.
New Orleans—Bartlett & Cox, or Postmaster.
New Glasgow—Postmaster.
Owensville—Postmaster.
Philadelphia—Mr. Hache, p. m.
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.
Richmond—J. J. Turner, Printer.
Russellville—Mr. Piper, p. m.
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Postmaster.
Tennessee—Thos. Dubois & Co.
Washington—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE BAYEL, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

THOS. ROYLE.

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leary.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1820—39-1f

LOST.

A LARGE FAIR RING of fine Gold, was dropped in Main-street, near the corner of Mill-street, on Monday the 18th inst. A gentleman in Domestic Clothing was seen to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped will leave it at Mrs SAUNDERS' Millinery Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble if he requires it.

Lex. Sept. 21, 1820—38

Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820—37-6f

BY THE PRESIDENT Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 55, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44 in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east of the principal meridian line.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 24, for the sale of

Townships 24, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5 east of the principal meridian line.

Except such lands as have been, or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

Sept. 25, 1820—42-1 M.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E.; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 7, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13, and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of June 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

27-1 Nov

Rochester Springs,

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Tenn. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820—16-3m

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, 40 KEYS 3d, 4d, 6d, 1st and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to

W. J. NOUVEL.

Lex. Aug. 8, 1820—35

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, S. C.
September Term, 1820

Susanna Williamson, Complainant,
Against
Philip White, Abraham Brown
and others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, James Taliaferro and Elizabeth his wife, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance here in agreeably to law and the rules of this court.

On motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—attest,
NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c. c.

43a52

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, S. C.
September Term, 1820.

John Carroll & Leslie Combs,
Complainants,
Against
William Grimes, Jr's. Trust-
tees & others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verelinda his wife, late Verelinda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance here in agreeably to law and the rules of this court.

On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants John Jackson and Verelinda his wife, late Verelinda Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy—attest,
NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c. c.

43a52

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, S. C.
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

John Dubarry, Complainant,
Against
William Grimes, Jr's. Trust-
tees & others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verelinda his wife, late Verelinda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance here in agreeably to law and the rules of this court.

On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, John Jackson and Verelinda his wife, late Verelinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—attest,
NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c. c.

43a52

Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, S. C.
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

Green Clay, Complainant,
Against
Peter Gurrant's heirs, Defendants.

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John Gurrant, Peter Gurrant, Stephen Gurrant, Daniel Gurrant, Henry Gurrant and Martha Gurrant, the two last Henry and Martha, infant heirs of William Gurrant deceased, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, they having failed to file their answer hereto in the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court—it is ordered, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and file their answers hereto, that the same will be taken as confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state for two months successively.

A copy—attest,
DAVID IRVING, c. m. c. c.

46-2m

OCTOBER BEER.

George Wood,
HAS commenced brewing for the fall season, and has now **AMBER BEER** for sale at the

Lexington New Brewery.

57 00 per 32 gallon cask } Delivered
3 50 per 15 do. do. } at the dock
1 75 per 7 do. do. } at the dock

87 25 cask per Jar of 51 gallons—do.
Delivered at the Dock w. c.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
PORTER, by the cask or dozen.
Double Pale Ale & Brown Stout.

In a few weeks, when due notice will be given, a quantity of **WHEAT** and **BARLEY** WANTED.

October 5, 1820—40

Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, their large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.

C. BRADFORD.

STENOGRAPHY.

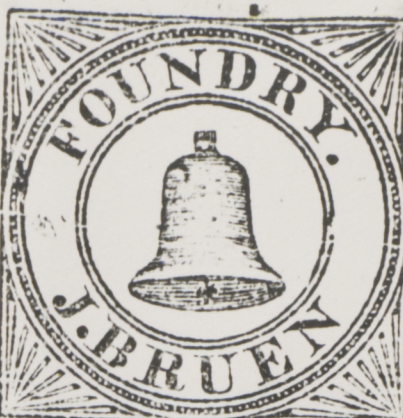
THE subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its neighborhood, that he will commence a course of lessons on an improved system of **SHORT HAND**, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to form a class shall have made application. The utility of this art, to the student and man of letters, must be obvious. The man of business may, by its means, avoid the duddery and loss of time necessary in copying letters in the usual manner; nor will its advantages be inconsiderable to the Ladies; the convenience of keeping their accounts in shorthand, need not be urged; and as an elegant accomplishment, they will be amply compensated for the short time devoted to its attainment. Those who prefer it, will be waited on at their own houses.

Apply at Lathrop's C. & Co. Hatters.

T. M'QUEEN.

Lexington, October 12, 1820

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 12, 1819—25f

For Sale or to Rent, A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines, WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—tf



Sign of the Cross Keys, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial and TEAS,
Young Hyson
BEST GREEN COFFEE,
LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.
Also—A few dozen PORT WINE,
Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy,
West India Rum, Madeira Wine,
Which he will dispose of as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

HE CONTINUES to KEEP at the ABOVE STAND, A

House of Entertainment,

For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. Those who wish to partake of the finest

OYSTERS,

Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.

9-6m Lexington, July 27, 1820.

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. Haggin, esp. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.

Aug. 29—34tf

Travelers and Others

ARE informed, they can be accommodated at B. Grimes's Boarding House.

ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, viz: Boarding & lodging by the Week, \$4 50
do the Day, 87 1/2
dinner, 37 1/2
Breakfast or Supper, 25
Horse, Livery & Stable prices

Lexington, June 29, 1820—25.

50 Dollars Reward.

ROCKE Jail, with two others, on the night of the 5th of July, in Lexington, a NEGRO MAN, named

ADKINS.

He is about 23 years of age, straight made, and nearly six feet high; a middling dark complexion, and tolerably thick lips—and has a scar on the side of his head, if caught out of this state, and delivered to me in Lexington, or secured in any convenient Jail; and twenty five dollars, if caught in this state. All reasonable expenses will be paid.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD.

SHOE-MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in Lexington, on Limestone street, a few doors below the Jail, where he will do any kind of

Shoe Making or Mending,

Either coarse or fine, which he will warrant to be well executed. He will make SHOES to any pattern, by the Leather being found, at the lowest prices, for which he will take all kinds of country produce, at the market prices. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS IVIE.

Sept. 7, 1820—36

Fresh Hogs' Lard,

FOR family use, for Sale by the small or large quantity.

Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds,
Best LAKE SHAD, smoked,
SPANISH BROTH, WHITING, CHALK, and PAINTS, and OIL of every kind.

ALSO,
A CLOSE BODY CLOAK, for Sale cheap.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Sept. 28, 1820—39-3

Stop the Thief!!

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on

Friday night last, a

Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small blemish in the near eye, somewhat crease fallen, the left hind foot white; has the appearance of a scar on each side of his back immediately under the saddle; he is a natural trotter; no brands or other marks recollected. Any person finding the said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles McDonald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.

WM. McDONALD.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45-3d

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land,
120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820—37*

"On Eagle's wings immortal scandals fly,"
"Whilst virtuous actions are but born and die."

Reconciliation.

I HAVE returned from Missouri sooner than I expected when I left this country, and was very agreeably disappointed to find my wife at my father's, where she had been a month, and with her she had fled from some cruelty, a bill having been filed for a divorce by a certain set, without it being by any means her wish to part with me. A mutual reconciliation has taken place, and as she says she is now perfectly willing to go to Missouri with me, where we will be out of the reach of the cause of all our disturbances. I have, with feelings of heart felt pleasure, forgiven her for all the injuries that have been done me through her by a few finished villains, (my personal enemies) that could not otherwise reach me, and have restored her to my fullest confidence. It is the desire of my soul, that the citizens should attach as small a portion of censure to Mrs. EVANS as the nature of the case will possibly admit of—those that may not be proper to place it on the proper persons, rather than they should put it on her, will please attach it all to me. Believing it to be no lie to spare an enemy when he is in your power, and more especially out of respect to Mrs. E. as I should be necessarily compelled to very seriously eliminate some of our nearest connections, if my enemies should hereafter remain silent, I shall decline the publication promised in this paper on my last starting to Missouri, although it would be somewhat gratifying to my feelings to pour-tray about three first rate and two petty scoundrels. The citizens would do well to be cautious how they put confidence in any reports that may proceed from the patent lie manufacturing hall, alias Martinsville, of Marble creek, Jessamine county. Without casting the smallest reflection on my wife, is not the foregoing circumstance alone sufficient to put to silence my enemies, and all busy babblers, and cause them to blush and hide their faces in confusion, when they should again attempt to profane my name? To my friends I tender my respectful compliments, of my enemies I ask no favors.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Hardinsburg, Sept. 9th, 1820—37*

Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard on Main-street, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.

He has always on hand a large quantity of HORN for Hatters, Clothiers, &c.

He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and gives CASH for Hides.

WM. CIRODE.

March 30, 1820—13-1y

LIVERY STABLES.